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cluded both by the wide range of subjects treated and by the limitations of space. But while recognizing the general merits of the book it may be permitted to signalize as of special value the chapters by Dr. Grierson, Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Fleet; the last both because of its sound valuation of the sources of Indian history, and because of its stimulating suggestions of new lines of research. The historical chapter by Mr. Smith is a skilful condensation of his *Early History of India*, previously reviewed in this journal; and Professor Macdonell's article bears a similar relation to his excellent *History of Sanskrit Literature*.

One point on which the reviewer would differ from the last scholar is of sufficient general interest to be mentioned here. Professor Macdonell roughly dates the first two periods of Vedic literature between 1500 B. C. and the time of Buddha. To me it seems that Winternitz is correct in saying that Buddhism presupposes the Vedāṅgas as well as the Brāhmanas and Samhitās, that the beginning of the period is entirely undefined, so that the best date is $x-500$, with the probability that this must be changed to $x-800$, and that x falls in the third not the second millenium before our era. Recent investigations are pointing to a greater age of the Avesta than has generally been assumed and this result cannot fail to have its bearing upon the date of the Vedas.

Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Celtique et Gallo-Romaine.

Par JOSEPH DÉCHELETTE, Conservateur du Musée de Roanne.
Volume I. *Archéologie Préhistorique*. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1908. Pp. xix, 747.)

THERE has been for some time need of a general treatise on Gaulish archaeology. Investigation has made rapid progress in recent years, and the literature of the subject has become very extensive and in some measure difficult of access. A co-ordinating survey of the field has thus become increasingly necessary not only for archaeologists themselves, but hardly less for historians and philologists who are constantly concerned with the results of archaeological research. M. Déchelette has undertaken to supply the want in a manner at once comprehensive and thorough. His *Manuel* is to be in three volumes, of which only the first, dealing with the Stone Age, has now appeared. The second will cover the Age of Bronze and the earlier part of the Iron Age—that is, the period of Celtic occupation down to the invasion of Caesar; and the third will take up the Gallo-Roman epoch.

The opening chapters of the first volume expound the aims and methods of archaeological investigation and describe briefly the geological eras which precede the appearance of man. Then a chapter is devoted to a discussion of man's existence in the Tertiary Age. Nine chapters follow, dealing with the successive phases of palaeolithic culture from the earliest alluvial remains to the epoch of the reindeer and the

cave-dwellers. The sites of important excavations are passed in review and the evidences they yield concerning climate, fauna and flora, human implements and utensils, and general manners of living. In a separate chapter the human racial types of the Quaternary period are discussed in detail. Then in the second general subdivision of the volume the features of neolithic culture are examined at similar length: the new types of habitations, the great stone monuments, the smaller relics of art and manufacture, and the character of the races that produced them all. Two extensive appendixes furnish carefully classified geographical lists of the caves of the "âge du renne" and of the stations and "ateliers" of the Neolithic Age.

Such is the range of M. Déchelette's first volume. In method of treatment it is skilfully adapted to the needs both of the archaeologist in search of detail information and of the layman desirous of guidance and orientation. For the benefit of the latter class of readers the methods of archaeological investigation are fully expounded and illustrated and elementary explanations (such as the meaning of "megalith" or of the "cephalic index") are freely supplied. Although the systematic account is confined to Gaulish territory, frequent comparisons are made with conditions existing in other parts of the world. The exposition is nearly always lucid and often full of interest, and the value of the book is much enhanced by numerous illustrations.

The work may be pronounced without question a trustworthy guide to the wide and difficult field of science with which it deals. Being rather encyclopaedic than original in purpose, it will not be expected to contain novelties either of fact or theory. But it will be found to exhibit in a high degree thoroughness of scholarship and sobriety of judgment. In dealing with unsettled questions, such as the problem of early Oriental influences (pp. 217 ff., 313 ff., 339 ff., 424 ff.), the nature of primitive magic and religion (pp. 224 ff., 236-237) the supposed hiatus between palaeolithic and neolithic culture (pp. 312 ff.), or the purpose of the great cromlechs and stone circles (pp. 447 ff.), M. Déchelette presents arguments impartially and states his conclusions cautiously, where indeed he does not withhold decision entirely. It should be added that although the volume stops far short of historical time, it treats of many subjects which vitally concern students of the literature and institutions of later ages.

F. N. ROBINSON.

Histoire de la Gaule. Par CAMILLE JULLIAN, Professeur au Collège de France. Volume II. *La Gaule Indépendante.* (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1908. Pp. 557.)

THE second volume of M. Jullian's history is almost entirely descriptive or expository in character. The movements of the early population of Gaul and the course of the Celtic conquest having been traced in the first volume, the author now deals with the period of